NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUSE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

At The Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce and Nassau streets, opposite the City Hall,

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

For European Circulation,
ts published on the departure of each Mail Steam
Laverpool Price 61 cent's per copy.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE (alifornia, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands ts published on the departure of each Mail Steumer. Chagres. Price 6; cents per conv. GREELEY & MCELRATH, Publishers

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

uld suppose that by this time the natu and general facts of the Hungarian War of Infeion. This is a thing hitherto unknown in the anne

historical matters has, with extreme flatness, co-The Techune has given some currency, they

It may be provoking to see the truth of histor perverted by writers whom strong faith, strong stupidity, stronger venality, or party spirit, strongest o all, engages on the side of despotism; but yet there saults. It is a cheering mark that the human family concentrated Royalties, Emperors and Kings, b grace of God, not to speak of bayonet and cannot with their ermined minions and Ministers, mus come down to the public prints, and get themselve defended at that tribunal of the world. What they do so by assailing ideas the most vital and ns whom we revere for the tenor of their lives and the depth of their misfortunes ! It is no more than should be expected. Any pensioned Stauts Blouses to be nothing but ferocious bandits, call Kossuth a scoundfelly robber or denounce the toiling with all their might to maintain "their anmovement of which he was the soul as a godless tiquated feudal institutions, and their unjust and not, and any American by accident but Austrian, Russian or Jesuit by nature, in whom a tyrannous dis position or a muddled mind renders bribes needless, may take up and repeat the he. They do no serious or permanent harm to the parties they calumniate, still less to the sacred cause of truth and free

era will pitch its authors and their patrons into ob-It is no purpose of ours to go through the North American's essay and deal with its many points in succession or otherwise Heaven forbid that even an abstract of that dull and floundering narrative should be inflicted on our readers without some dire necessity, which luckily does not exist. Not knowing anything about the subject on which he writes except what he borrows from a good book by Degeraulo, published before the War, and a series of articles in the Revue des Deux Mondes, a work which Mr. Robert Walsh has of late zeal ously endeavored to puff into repute in this country, and which is worse than worthless on all questions connected with revolutionary politics, h blanders variously, as no uninformed special pleade could help doing, especially if he were not more

dom. The just instinct of the people rejects that lie,

and the next keen shock of that prelusive electricity

which remolds the world and heralds in the new

I The War was not a struggle for independence trainst despotic encroachment, but a feud of hos tile races; indeed the title of the article is "Th War of Races in Hungary."

than half awake. The positions he labors to make

Il it was an attempt of the Magyar untitled nobility to preserve their aristocratic privileges and the dominion of their race against the liberal Constitution of Austria, whereby equal representstice, equal suffrage, individual liberty and the

This being the case, the sympathy feit for the Hungarians by the people of this country is altogether mistaken

-Such is the substance of Mr. Rowen's article According to our reviewer the population of Hun words on this head. The reviewer makes himself Sary consists of 4,200,000 Magyars, 2,200,000 Slow acks, a Slavonian tribe residing in the north; 300,000 Rusniaks, 700,000 Croatians and 700,000 Ser. vians, also Slavonic tribes, the two last residing in the south. Beside there are a million of Germans. as by Mr. Bowen, we introduce here the declara t million of Wallachians. 250,000 Jews. Ac. &c. tion of the venerable Ujhazy, which will be conclu-The chief parties to the "War of Races," were of sive with all who have had the opportunity of State the Magyars and Slavonians, the Hungarians | knowing that clear headed and straight-forward having excited the animosity of the latter by their man. He says, in his pamphlet on the surrender of Comorn, just published in this city: connecting and nowise mode of treating them

Now what are the facts !

The war was begun by the Serviaus and Croaties, in all 1,400,000 souls , these tribes live in the South, under the organization of the "Military Frontiers " by which every man is made a soldier commanded by Austrian officers, and directly subject to orders issuing from the Imperial Govern ment at Vienna. Intimate personal relations or much intercourse with the Magyars they had never ad; the law passed many years before by the Hosgarian diet, whereby the Magyar was made the "diplomatic language" or medium for official intercourse between the general authorities and he special tribes as well as for the discussions of the Diet, had been exaggerated among them into a tequisition that it should be the only tongue taught is schools or allowed even in the smallest judicial mocosdings, and an attempt to extinguish their mocosdings, and an attempt to extinguish their materials. They could not believe the report. The messengers who first announced it were deemed worthy of the pendence."

"When, shortly after, the Governor having the Governor having the could not believe the report. The messengers who first announced it were deemed worthy of death, as false spies. But soon the arrival of fagitives left no room for doubt. There was but forward, with distinguished energy and demere, brought forward, with distinguished energy and demere, brough

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 2734.

VOL. IX. NO. 243. METEOROLOGICAL REGISTI'R FOR NOVEMBER, 1849.

The feeling of bostility hence arising had po at the Biogeningdale Asymum for the Insane, seven rule at less 470 feet, nearly N. N. E. of the City Hall, in New York : Lantage 40° 48° 45° (Longitude 55° 5 %; elevation of Barometer above high-water mark 155 feet. [COMMUNICATED MONTHLY FOR THE TRIBUNE.] I along been carefully fomented by Metternich a arents for the express purpose of keeping the Magvars busy and furnishing the means to manage

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

act that Kossuth and the revolution were through-

ut zealously supported by the Clergy, some of

whom have since paid for their patriotism with

In another place the reviewer says that Coun

szecheny, the Hungarian Conservative reformer.

saw, in 1848, his popularity overcast, his piace

usurped by demagogues and radicals of the lowest

stamp were, nevertheless, according to Bowen

excessive privileges as an order and a race

against the incursion of the liberal ideas and the

reformatory spirit of the nineteenth century'-

uly, a new function for demagogues and radicals

Our readers will pardon us a few brief extracts

on this head : they are remarkable, and are all from

he pen of the reviewer :

on this head. They her remarkance, and are an item the pen of the reviewer:

"In fact, Kossuih's party, ever since it was organized, has been endeavoring to effect a complete separation of Hungary from Austria; the preservation of tendal privileges and the domination of the Magyar race being of more inportance in their eves than the promotion of the commercial interests of the country and the interests and other material interests of the country and the interests and other material interests of the country and the interest of the country and interest of the part of the major and the interest of the country and the country and the country and the country and the interest of the country and the interest of the country and the country and the country and the interest of individuals, on the ruins of feudalism."

"The Magyars, and isotocrate in a double sense, both as an order and a race, and now in arms to preserve their obsolver feudal institutions, made common cause with the Red Republicans of Vienna, who, like their brethren throughout Europe, annet simply at the inversion of the old order of things, and the utter destruction of all existing forms of sectivy and government."

"The Magyars shave fallen, and there are few to lamper."

sings, and the utter destruction of all existing forms of ociety and government."

"The Magyars have failen, and there are few to laiment seir fate but the Red Republicans of France and Germany, not the refuge e Poies, who were their only foreign almosticent feutal institutions, their supermises as a race, and note institutions, their supermises as a race, and note institution of the age, against the retorms demanded by the spirit of the age, against the equality of positical ights which could no longer be refused to their ancient universe, and against the union with Austria which is a necessity of hear geographical position.

It strikes us that this is about as queer a jumble.

f ideas as a Boston reviewer could well exhibit.

Demagognes misking war to maintain their own

codal privileges; opposing the spirit of the age.

and yet granting to the peasantry the land they

tilled, as their own property, without indemnity-a

stretch of radicalism which even a Yankee National

Reformer could not wish surpassed; against the

reedom of the press, and yet led by a man whose

erst distinction was gained by a bold defiance of

he consership of the press, punished by a long an

painful imprisonment! But there is no need of

As the republicanism of Kossuth and his friends,

confessedly the dominant party among the Mag-

or Concern, das putensined in this city

"As in all revolutions, so in ours, there were several parties. There were some who intended to wage his consist simply for the recovery of the Constitution of 1485,
who wished to keep open a way of retreat, so that they
eight, in case of an unsuccessful issue, fall back under Aus-

yars, has been called in question by others as well

absurd enough without further exposition

f they did not, and so would any man possessing glorious cause. the soul of a freeman.

-Mr. Browson's perversion of history in this matter has, as we said, not yet got beyond the lecare state, though he has already printed that Kosreport of his recent lecture in this City, furnished holds that the war grew out of the steady effort of the Austrian Government to curb the power of the nobles and protect the peasantry! For the present this is amusing, and needs no confutation. its author comes to develop it at length in his Review we may perhaps make some remarks in reply, if it should seem worth while.

Gov. Ujhazy and the Hungarian Committee. An interesting correspondence has just been published between Gov. UJHAZY and Messrs. THEO-DORE SEDGEWICK and SIMEON DRAPER, Jr. on the part of the Committee appointed by the citizens of New York for the relief of the Hungarian Ex les. Appended to this we find a letter from Count Wass and a copy of the conditions of the surrender

of Comoro. Gov. Ujbazy gives a brief-and lucid account of the termination of the Hungarian War and the circomstances which led to the surrender of the fortess under his command. He states that, as is always the case, there were several parties in the Revolution. Some contended simply for the recovery of the Constitution of 1848, wishing, in case of efeat, to be able to fall back under the Austrian ole. Others, and himself among the number, somed at a higher object, and contended for an en tire separation from Austria and the establishment a Hungarian Republic By their influence a De morratic Republican Club was formed, at first in he besom of the Diet, which soon cumbered a ma jority in both Houses of Representatives, so that he Government, under the Presidency of Kossuth were impelled to announce a Declaration of Inde pendence. This was proclaimed in the Cathedral Debreczin, and received with thunders of applause by the immense multitude who were gath ered on the occasion. At that time, Kessuth was appointed Governor of the country by one universal cuthusiastic acclamation. The Republican programme, which was soon after presented by the President of the new Ministry, was welcomed with he most cordial expressions of satisfaction.

From this time it was the aim of the Government place the administration of the country in the hands of genuine Republicans, who should be heart and soul in favor of the Declaration of Independ

The fortress of Comorn, which formed the key of the whole Magyarland, and thesurrounding country were computted to the charge of Ujhazy. His joris diction included the county of Country with the five adjacent counties, for which he was authorized to appoint Sub-Commissioners. The population of Comorn amounted to 20,000, and that of the six counties to 1,140,000, with an area of 350 square

After the removal of the Government from Pestl-After the removal of the Government from Pestl"Others, of whom I was one, whaled to sacrifice their
roperty and their blood for a grander, more worthy object,
amity, for a separation from Austria and the founding of a
and Comorn. The couriers who were dispatched Beyond:

"In pursuance of this ardent wish, there was formed in March, at first in the bosom of the diet a Democratic Republican Chab, which, bodding public assesses and honoring me with the Presidency, had for its object the Lastening of the declaration of independence, and consumation upon all subjects of interest that might occur.

"The members of this Society very soon composed a majority, both in the upper house and the house of representatives, so that the them existing government, the so called free, so that the them existing government, the so called free, so that the them existing government, the so called free, or that the them existing government, the so called free, or that the them existing government, the so called free, or that the them existing government, the so called free.

v the arrival of about forty new members during

them, might do so with as much legality; but we fruitful soil to the oppressed and vanquished, should appland them if they resisted, and despise though not dishestened, sufferers in Freedom's

The Cholera for 1850-A Lesson for

Aldermen.
Perhaps we may seem to have harped sufficientor The Tribune by one of his personal friends, he | Summer when not less than One Hundred Thousand precious human lives were sacrificed in this country alone to filth, stench and physical depravity in eneral. Everybody knows, or should know, that if the dire pestilence comes back to find our cities and villages swarming with hogs, butcheries, manure, bone-boiling and all manuer of nauseousness, it will sweep us as before, and we shall deserve being so dealt with. What is doing, then-Messrs, Mayors, Aldermen, Councilmen, Trustees, Account of any one place but of all, to forestall and buffle the terrible destroyer? Are you all at work, and working thoroughly? Are you clearing out nuisances in such manner that they must stay cleared out? Are you taking care that human beings shall no longer be crowded into hovels and are not, be good enough to read and apply the following quaint poem from Robert Browning's new volumes. Being intended for juvenile capacities, we trust you will have no difficulty in comprehead

THE PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN. Whiten fir, and decreed to W M the pringer

HAMKELS Town 's in Brunswick. HAMKAIN TOWN a HI SHAWAR.
By finnous Hamiser, city:
The river Weser, deep and wide.
Weslees like wall in the southern side.
A pleasanter spot you never spied;
But, when begine my diffy.
Almost five hundred years aco.
To see the townstoke saids so
From vermin, was a pur

They fought the dogs, and killed the cata.
And but the incluse in the cradies.
And set the chooses out of the vale.
And lecked the soup from the cook's own ladies.
Snot open the large of sained sprais.
Made nests mode men's Sunday hits,
And even spotied the women's class,
By drewning their speaking
With shricking and squeeking
In firly different sharps and flats.

Clusked with a mighty consternation.

An hour they sate in to counsel;
At length the Mayor broke silence.

For a grander I'd up version gown sell;
I'wish I were a mile bence.

I'wish I were a mile bence.

I'w easy to but one rack one's brain—
I'm sare my poor bead aches again.

I'm sare said this, what should hap
At the chamber door but a gentle my?

Bleas us, "cred the Mayor," what a that I'm
With the Corporation as let sat.

Looking little though word mobilete.

Than a too-long-opened order.

Save when at noon his patinol, grew multinous.

For a plate of nurile green and glutinous.)

Only a scraping of shows on the said?

Anything like the sound of a rai.

Makes my beart go plate-pai.

Makes my beart to pin-type.

"Come in " the Mayor creek, looking higger: And in did come the strangest figure. His queet long case from beet to bond. Was half of yellow and balf of red: And be himself was tall and thun. With sharp bine eyes, each like a pin, And light, loose half, yet swarfer skin. No infl on cheek nor beard on chin. But lips where smiles went out and in-There was no guessing his kith and kin! And schooly could enough admire. The rall man and his quant arrive. Quoth one: "It's as ny great-grandeire. Starting up at the Trump of Doom's tone." Had walked this way from his painted found-step.

The wonderful music with shouting an

The Mayor was slumb and the Council stood.
As if they were changed into blocks of wood.
Chable to move a step or cry
To the children metrily skip ping by—
And could only follow with the eye
That he To the shildren merrily salpting by—
And could only follow with the eye
That is you crived at the Piper's back.
But how the Major can the rack.
And the wrenched Consol's bosoms best.
And the wrenched Consol's bosoms best.
As the Piper mind from the High street
To where the Weser rolled its waters
Right in the way of their sens and daughters?
Right in the way of their sens and daughters?
And its Koppelberg Hill his steps addressed.
And after him the children pressed.
Great was the top to every breast.
He never can cross that nighty top.
He's forced to let the piping drop.
And we shall see our children stop.
When, to, as they reached the mountain's side,
As off a cavern was studently hollowed;
And the Piper all where had been desired.
And the Piper all where had been differen followed,
And when all were in to the very last,
The deer in the monitain-side sint fast.
Did I say all! Not One was same,
And could not dance the whole of the way*,
And in after years if you would biame
His address, he was used to say—
It's dull in our town sance my playmans left!
I can't forget that I'm bereft
Of all the pleasant sights they see,
Which he Piper also promised me;
For he led us, be said, to a yorous land,
Josing the town and just at band.

For he led us, he said, to a joyous land, Joining the town and just at hand, Where waters gushed and fruit-trees grew

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

EMANUEL SWEDENBORG: A BIOGRAPHY. By JAMES JOHN GARTH WILKINSON. BOSCON: OUR CLAPP. The advent of a man like Swedenborg is a prob

raits admirably qualify him to be the herald and interpreter of this original and lofty gonius. Calin, self-possessed, observant, with an extraordinar acuteness of insight-delighting in the detection of ubtle analogies-prone to a wise skepticism smid the dimness of all visible lights, but inspired with a reverent and affectionate devotion to truth-with the downright, honest attachment to facts which characterises the English mind, combined with a German love for the most profound as well as th most ethereal speculation-with a power of expres match in modern literature, -Mr. Wilkinson is the of the Controller, with the accompanying documents. man beyond all others, whom the lovers of truth the world over would pitch upon for the performance of the task which has been accomplished in this volume. There is no exaggeration in the remark of Mr. Emerson-himself a perfectly a lequate judge on the subject-that Swedenborg has found a pupil in Mr. Wilkinson. " a philosophic critic, with a ocqual vigor of understanding and imagination comparable only to Lord Bacon, who has produced his master's buried books to the day and trans ferred them, with every advantage, from their for gotten Latin into English, to go round the world in our commercial and conquering language. The admirable preliminary discourses with which he has enriched these volumes throw all the cotemporary philosophy of England into the shade."

The following passage descriptive of Sweden org s personal habits presents a curious picture o the man "whose converse was with angels," and also gives us some inklings of the quaint felicity of expression in which the author indulges, when empted by the suggestions of his subject

My lame foot would be addy average.

And sound myself cotaside the hill.

Left abone system on you'll.

To go now improg as before:

All seeds a limptog as before:

And the seedles a limptog as before:

And the seedles are in the seeds a gase of the seeds and all seeds as a seed as a

Michigan Election.

Barry, L. F. 17,237 Fenton, L. F. 17,788 lingslis, L. F. 17,140 http://dx. F. S. 21,540 Coc. F. S. W. 24,848 Duncklee, few 24,242 Barry's maj. 4,297 Fent's maj. . 2,942 Ing'll's maj. . 2,962

We are indebted to Hon. H. J. KATMOND sion and illustration which it would be hard to and Geo. W. Bull Esq for copies of the Annual Report

From Florida.

From Florida.

TANDA BAY, Dec. 24, 1849.

Gen. Twiggs returned on Friday last from Pease Creek without having met the Indians expected there on the 18th inst. No cause has been assigned for their not meeting him seconding to the previous arrangement. Mr. Duval, the agent, remained two days after the General left, but none of the choic made their appearance. There were take Indians there when the treueral left, but none of them assured to the choice of the choice and be also thave anything to say to them upon the subject of immigration. He has prohibited be indians trading at the Military station, or at any other place.

the fordams trading at the Military station, or at any other place.

The clincers are again left in doubt as to the future. It is not, however, his impression here that the Indians with again commence a war. If they are not disturbed they will remain within their limits. The military coad from Tamps to India River is nearly completed. A fine of posts will soon be established from the Mentice across the Fentionals for the purpose of keeping the Indians with their limits. There are troops chough in the country at this time to keep them in check, but the uncertainty of the novements of the Indians will prevent the obtained proving to their indians will prevent the obtained proving to their indians are proving to make a crop next year, and those when do not get employment will here this section of country.

We learn from Winslow & Co.'s Esster Express, the following particulars of an accident which occurred about 5; o'clock Wednesday afternoon, on the Portland, Suco and Portsmouth Railroad. When the passenger train from the East noon, on the Portland, Saro and Portsand and cond. When the passenger train from the East tool arrived within a short distance of N. Berwick, one of the wheels of the hind car broke, causing the car to nearly upset against an embankment, at the same time disconnecting it from the train. The car was filled with passengers, and the stove was upset, scattering the lot to oals in every direction, and setting the car on fire. The fright and confu-sion among the passengers was, as might well be expected, very great, and necessarily caused much felsy in leaving the burning car. The conductor, Mr. Joseph L. Smith, was in the car at the time.

delay in leaving the burning car. The conductor, Mr. Joseph L. Smith, was in the car at the time, and was suddenly thrown down into a corner, with some balf dozen on top of him. Before he could extreate himself from the discovered that the car was burning, and with much offort he lored himself up, and got outside.

Many of the passengers were burnt, but none fatally. Some who were burnt, as well as the other passengers, were seriously bruised but all escaped without a single limb being fractured. Just before the accident a lady and her two children eccupied the seat next to the stove, but upon invitation of the conductor they removed to the saloon, and to this fact is owing their escape without serious, and perhaps fatal injury. Among the passengers were Mr. Henry J. Gardner and lady of this city, the latter of whom lost a valuable gold watch. Most or the passengers lost either their hats, overcoats values, or other property, and upon their arrival at the depot in this city they presented quite a ladienous appearance, with scratched faces, sore gard their heads tied up in various colored.

the depot in this city they presented quite a ludi-crous appearance, with scratched faces, torn gar-ments, and their heads tied up in various colored hardkerchiefs. The car, which was a new one, and valued at \$3,000, was wholly consumed. The ea-cape of the passengers with their lives is very re-markable.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KENSISGYON—The ex-mark seem sawing and planing mill of George B. Stock, located between Beath-st and the Delaware River, shows located between Beath-st and the Delaware River, shows in the content, was entirely destroyed by fire last instruction of the kind in the county. The entire testab-listingents of the kind in the county. The entire building, with its contents, was entirely destroyed. The loca will pro-with its contents, was entirely destroyed.

California Range and Sp. S. See California risa Charren, from New-Orioans Jan. S. See California risa Charren, Jan Shelley, Jan Dracoll, W. H. Shewanzon, F. G. Base, Thank E. Tjuan, Jan Shelley, Jan Dracoll, W. H. Shewanzon, C. Griswood, W. Dracoll, M. Serigi, Jane J. Parane, Stop F. Rotchfolet, A. Warte, A. Bodzich, N. Gerij, Jane P. Farne, Stop F. Rotchfolet, A. Warte, A. Bodzich, N. Gerij, Janes House, Peter Hattier, Kither Cas, Thoo-Henry Spring, Robert Harrison, Peter Hattier, Kither Cas, Theo-Huy Young, James Young, Thomas Johnston, Kare Waterman, Henry Hy Young, James Young, Thomas Johnston, Sahamala Kane, Jan Jones Hephtman, Pelis Guirnel, Smith Collis, Schamul Kiner, Jan Jones Hephtman, Smith Shelergal, Robt Duwit, Jon Wilante, W. Worthington, Smith Shelergal, Robt Duwit, Jon Waters, W. W. Worthington, Partex Reymond, Richard Alexander, Jan Marshad, James Whiter, Henry Stanin Theo Fortness, S. D. Smith.